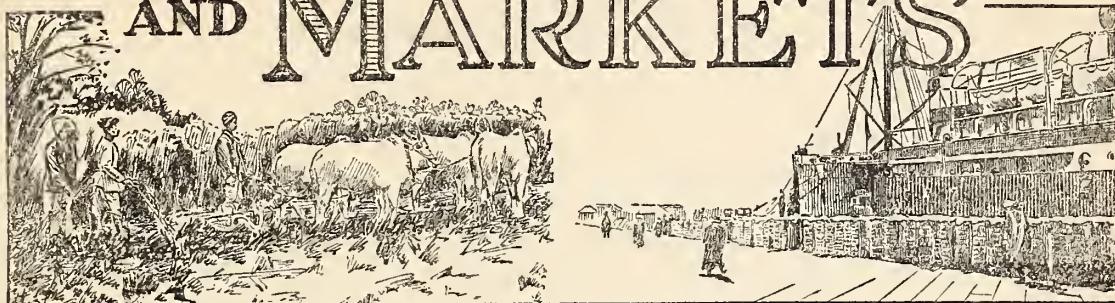


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS—



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FEATURE ARTICLE

WORLD CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION - PART II

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
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Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

L A T E C A B L E S

Early forecast Australia 1931-32 wheat acreage, 13,500,000 acres compared with 16,947,000 acres in 1930-31 and 14,905,000 acres in 1929-30. Current estimate is smallest since 1927-28, which was 12,279,000 acres. (International Institute of Agriculture, April 23.)

India wheat production first 1930-31 estimate 346,826,000 bushels or 94 per cent of corresponding estimate for last year. Third estimate of 1930-31 wheat acreage is a revision upward to 31,609,000 acres, or 605,000 acres above March 12 estimate and 4 per cent above third estimate of last year. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, April 23.)

India cotton production 1930-31 estimated at 4,033,000 bales of 478 pounds, down 14,000 bales from February 17 estimate. This is 94 per cent of the revised estimate for the corresponding date last year. April acreage estimate is placed at 23,616,000 acres. The February estimate was 23,530,000 acres. April 1931 estimate is 91 per cent of April 1930 estimate. Final estimate sesamum production 1930-31 is 523,000 long tons against 460,000 long tons last year. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, April 23.)

N O T I C E

The index for Volume XIX of "Foreign Crops and Markets" is now available. This volume covers the period July - December, 1929. Other indexes available are for Volumes IV - X and Volume XX. Indexes to Volume XI - XVIII and Volume XXI are in course of preparation. If you desire copies of indexes now ready, or wish to be listed to receive indexes as they are prepared, please address the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

European growing conditions

Spring sowing in the south of Russia was resumed on April 10 after a delay dating from the first of the month due to unfavorable weather conditions, according to a cable on April 17 from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. The campaign is reported to be 10 to 14 days later than last year in the southern regions and even 30 days later in the Odessa region, where reliable reports say it was the coldest spring in many years. On April 10 this year only 13 per cent of the "plan" was seeded in North Caucasus compared with 38 per cent last year for the same date, and in Crimea 52 per cent as against 72 a year ago. Scattered rains were reported during the week ended April 12 in the European section of Russia and strong winds continued in the southeastern section. The International Institute of Agriculture reports the April 1 condition of winter wheat in Czechoslovakia as being slightly better than average with the rye condition just under average. The condition a year earlier for both wheat and rye was above average.

Danube Basin wheat situation

The total winter wheat acreage in Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary for harvest in 1931 has been revised upward to 18,024,000 acres, according to Agricultural Attaché L. G. Michael at Belgrade. The new figure represents an increase of about 540,000 acres over earlier estimates and is practically equal to the area planted for the 1930 winter crop. Minor damage by frost, flood, and rodents has been reported.

Production estimates for the 1930 wheat crop in the Danube Basin remain at a little over 335,000,000 bushels and the exportable surplus on April 1 was placed at about 18,700,000 bushels. The volume of exports during April, May, and June this season is expected to materially exceed that exported during the preceding 3 months, Mr. Michael reports. Improvement in country roads facilitating movement to market; the passing of the peak of spring field work; and less of a tendency to hold for anticipated higher prices, since government agencies are already quite actively engaged in the market, are cited as important factors making for the increased movement.

There are some indications, however, that a considerable reduction may develop in the exportable surplus for Rumania and Bulgaria (which countries account for most of the remaining supplies), due to a larger than expected local disappearance of grain. Continued low prices, especially in Rumania where as yet there has been no government action to support prices, together with competition in export trade has resulted in increased home consumption.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

The Rumanian Agricultural Marketing Act was revised and resubmitted to Parliament early last month, and it was expected to soon become a law, but March closed with no decision on the part of the Rumanian Parliament. No new developments in government aid have appeared in Yugoslavia. In Bulgaria and Hungary, however, the governments have been actively operating in the wheat markets. In the former, prices paid by the Government Bureau have been considerably above the average cash sales, but 50 per cent of the price was paid in special tax bonds that have no value except in paying land taxes. Deliveries by farmers to the Bureau have been relatively large and increased activities are expected for April and May because the government has decided to accept the tax bonds in payment of taxes other than land taxes.

In Hungary the government has continued its negotiations for special commercial treaties with Austria and Czechoslovakia with the hope of being able to export wheat into these countries with reduced custom tariff rates. The proposed new commercial treaty will facilitate the export of Austrian industrial products into Hungary and the export of Hungarian agricultural products into Austria. The Hungarian government, according to reports, also plans to organize a bureau to purchase and market cereals, and is to begin operations in the near future, depending for final plans on the conclusion of its commercial treaty with Austria. In order to secure better marketing possibilities for Hungarian flour, the Hungarian Export Institute issues certificates of origin for Hungarian wheat.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1930, to April 11, 1931, were about 24,000,000 bushels below exports for the same period a year earlier. Exports for the week ended April 11, 1931, were a little above those for the previous week but slightly below the figure for the corresponding week last year.

Imports of Canadian wheat for milling in bond for the week ended April 11, 1931, were the same as the previous week. The amount of wheat imported for this season to April 11 was about 6,000,000 bushels more than for the same period the previous season.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,
July 1 to April 11, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Item	July 1, 1929		July 1, 1930		Week ended		
	to		to		Apr. 12,	Mar. 28,	Apr. 4,
	Apr. 12, 1930	Apr. 11, 1931	Apr. 11, 1930	1930	1931	1931	1931
	Thousand bushels						
Exports, domestic <u>b/</u> ...	125,465	101,872	808	1,142	578	620	
Imports, from Canada <u>c/</u> ...	9,388	15,197	226	115	336	336	
Net exports ..	116,077	86,675	582	1,027	242	284	

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canada

Total stocks of wheat in store in Canada on April 10, 1931, were about 2,500,000 bushels below the stocks of March 31, and about 12,700,000 bushels below the stocks of April 11, 1930. Stocks in the Western Grain Inspection Division, on the other hand, made a slight increase over those of March 31, and a moderate increase over last year.

Canadian receipts, shipments, and stocks of wheat, August 1
to April 10, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Item	Aug. 1, 1929		Aug. 1, 1930		Week ended		
	to		to		Apr. 11,	Mar. 31,	Apr. 10,
	Apr. 11, 1930	Apr. 10, 1931	Apr. 11, 1930	1930	1931	1931	1931
	Thousand bushels						
Stocks in store:.							
Western Gr. Insp. Div.				145,195	154,342	154,427	
Total Canada				191,155	180,991	178,462	
Receipts:							
Ft. Wm. & Pt. Arthur .	88,985	132,485	399	1,002	1,353		
Vancouver	41,820	58,491	1,227	601	1,228		
Shipments:							
Ft Wm. & Pt. Arthur	82,697	116,599	61	47	58		
Vancouver	36,116	53,593	1,108	738	1,288		

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European market conditions

A fair volume of business with an improving demand on most continental import markets was reported by Mr. Steere on April 17. The milling quota in France has been raised to 20 per cent. Some revival in demand for foreign wheat was reported, with the domestic market firm because of the small offers by producers. Belgian buyers were said to be not taking much interest in the importation of Russian wheat. The Italian market was reported firmer, with Russian offers lighter and domestic stocks decreasing. Offers in Czechoslovakia were small with the better grades slightly higher. Business was fairly active in Austria. Germany reported a better demand for foreign wheat, chiefly Manitobas. The domestic wheat at Berlin on April 15 was \$1.89 as compared with \$1.87, a week earlier and the spot price of domestic rye was \$1.17 on April 15 compared with \$1.14 the previous week.

Wheat prices

Wheat prices in the principal markets of the world showed some further improvement during the week ending April 18. In United States markets, where cash and old crop future prices are being maintained at levels somewhat above an export basis, there was no advance in old crop futures, and but little advance in cash prices. New crop futures in the United States, however, and prices in other markets strengthened materially.

FEED GRAINSCorn

With the temperature in the corn zone of Argentina reported 4° above normal during the week ended April 13 and precipitation only .6 inch, the weather continued favorable for the harvesting of the unusually large crop in Argentina this year.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 116,713,000 bushels, or 4.3 million bushels above last week's reported total and an increase of nearly 27 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended April 11 continued small, while Argentina exports were close to the 4 million-bushel mark.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

There was little change in United States corn prices during the week ended April 10. Buenos Aires quotations for May and June delivery at 33 and 32 cents were only about half as high as the 1930 prices at that time. The spread between the May futures of United States and Argentine corn was 28 cents as compared with 20 cents a year ago.

Barley

The first official estimate of the 1931 area sown to barley in Spain is 4,590,000 acres, the same as the area harvested last year. The total acreage for the European countries so far reported is 0.7 per cent below that of 1930. The first estimate of the 1930 production in the Irish Free State is 7.4 per cent below that of the preceding year and is the smallest crop since 1923. The total quantity of barley in Canada on March 31 was estimated at 84,630,000 bushels as compared with 44,865,000 bushels in 1930, this year's total including 27,001,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 57,042,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 587,000 bushels in transit by rail.

Oats

The total quantity of oats in Canada on March 31 was estimated at 210,273,000 bushels compared with 105,666,000 bushels on the same date in 1930, the total for 1931 comprising 16,659,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 192,104,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 1,510,000 bushels in transit by rail.

COTTON

Egyptian cotton ginning low

Ginnings of all cotton in Egypt for the season to April 1 amounted to 1,292,000 bales of 478 pounds net, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The Egyptian government's December estimate placed the crop at 1,697,000 bales this year compared with 1,725,000 bales in 1929-30 and 1,672,000 bales in 1928-29. The ginnings to April 1, however, showed a decrease of 362,000 bales or 16.9 per cent from those for the corresponding period last year and a decrease of 212,000 bales or 14.1 per cent under ginnings to April 1, 1929. Ginnings to March 1 this year were 15 per cent below those to March 1 a year ago. Of the total ginnings to April 1, 1931, 326,000 bales were of the Sakellaridis variety. The ginnings of Sakellaridis cotton were down 33.3 per cent from those to April 1, 1930, and were 30.6 per cent below those to April 1, 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUITS

Last week we summarized the world situation in citrus production and consumption, and presented details on orange production in most of the world's important sources of that fruit. This week we present material on orange production in South America and details covering orange consumption and imports in the leading importing countries. Following the discussion on oranges there appear shorter presentations covering the outstanding facts on grapefruit and lemons. The material on grapefruit is of particular interest in view of the important advances in foreign production and the increasing consumption of this fruit in European countries.

OrangesBrazil

Brazil has about 95,500 acres in young orange groves with an annual production of about 5,000,000 boxes. In 1928 the total exports amounted to 657,000 boxes and in 1929 they reached 1,192,000 boxes. Increasing amounts of oranges are being shipped to Europe, especially the United Kingdom during the summer orange season, May to November. Thus this fruit comes in direct competition with California Valencia oranges in this market. The growth of these exports can be perceived by a glance at the imports of Brazilian oranges by the United Kingdom. In 1927 (May to November) these amounted to 28,000 boxes; in 1928 they had increased to 139,000; in 1929 the total reached 391,000, and in 1930 they passed the half million mark or 513,000 boxes. Since most of the groves have been recently planted, the exports will undoubtedly increase a great deal in the near future. Most of the oranges shipped to Europe are of the navel variety.

The bulk of the fruit is produced in the two states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. In the former there are about 7,200,000 trees, 5,500,000 of which are young trees. The production in this state alone is expected to reach 6,000,000 boxes within the next five years. The production of the 1,700,000 trees now in bearing is estimated at 1,451,000 boxes. Improved grading and packing machinery has been imported from the United States and every effort is being made to turn out a good pack. The Brazilian government is pushing the orange industry in order to diversify

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

farming and to get away from the dominance of coffee. The varieties known as Bahia, Pera and Selecta are the principal varieties grown in Sao Paulo. In Rio de Janeiro, where the orange industry has been established for several years, the Pera (pear) variety is grown for the most part, but navels are also grown. Santos in Sao Paulo is the most important port for the export of oranges.

BRAZIL: Exports of oranges, 1923 - 1929 a/

Year	Exports <u>Boxes</u>	Year	Exports <u>Boxes</u>
1923	440,908	1926	280,575
1924	487,123	1927	429,138
1925	541,807	1928	657,105
		1929	1,191,820

Consular and Trade Commissioner reports. 1928 and 1929 from Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of Brazil. a/ Converted from number on basis of 150 oranges per box.

BRAZIL: Number of orange trees and area in oranges, by states, 1928-29

State	Number of trees	Acres
	<u>1,000</u>	
Sao Paulo	7,236	44,668
Rio de Janeiro	4,600	28,400
Bahia	400	2,500
Pernambuco	25	150
Espirito Santo	400	2,500
Minas Geraes	1,465	9,000
Malto Grosso	145	890
Rio Grande do Sul	1,000	6,200
Others	200	1,200
Total	15,471	95,500

Instituto de Expansao Commercial, Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Comercio, 1930.

Other South American countries

Some oranges are grown in practically all South American countries notably Paraguay, Argentina and Ecuador, all of which export some oranges.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Paraguay has an average export of about 1,000,000 boxes a year, most of which go to Argentina. The majority of these are wild and of the Valencia type. It is estimated that if the trees were cultivated, about 150,000 boxes could be exported annually to Europe. The season runs from May to July. Ecuador exports around 75,000 boxes annually to nearby countries. Considerable interest has been developed over the possibilities of orange production for export in Argentina. At present the orange imports are far greater than the exports. Small quantities of oranges have been exported annually to the United Kingdom. Plantings are being extended in Argentina and improved methods of handling have been introduced. Uruguay has made some plantings with a view to producing oranges for export, but the production at present is not important. Colombia, Peru, and Chile all produce oranges, but most of them are for local consumption.

Consumption and imports

ORANGES: Per capita consumption in specified countries of the world, 1924-1930

Country	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Pounds						
Australia	21.0	21.3	20.7	22.2	25.4	b/	b/
United Kingdom	18.0	18.6	19.2	18.9	18.3	22.3	24.3 c/
United Statesa/	19.7	16.1	17.3	19.2	18.4	24.1	15.2
Canada	b/	b/	15.9	18.6	15.8	22.1	15.1 c/
Netherlands ..	14.2	13.6	13.1	11.3	13.0	12.8	17.3 c/
Spain	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	13.6d/	15.1
Norway	8.4e/	9.6e/	10.3e/	13.1e/	11.8e/	12.0e/	15.1c/e/
Japan	10.0	10.2	12.0	10.3	12.6	12.2	b/
Belgium	b/	b/	8.6	6.6	9.2	9.6	18.1 c/
New Zealand ..	8.2	10.4	9.8	10.2	11.5	10.9	b/
Italy	9.4	7.9	8.6	8.0	8.1	6.9	9.6 c/
Switzerland ..	6.7	6.7	7.9	7.5	8.8	8.3	11.4 c/
Germany	5.5	7.3	6.6	7.3	8.9	8.1	11.9 c/
France	6.7f/	6.2f/	5.9f/	5.5f/	6.9f/	7.0	11.0 c/
Denmark	5.8e/	5.3e/	5.2e/	5.0e/	5.4e/	5.3e/	6.7c/e/
Sweden	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.6	9.5 c/

Compiled by the Foreign Service Division. Population taken from the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. a/ Commercial production used. b/ Not available. c/ Preliminary. d/ From estimate of home consumption contained in Fruit Notes of Empire Marketing Board. e/ Citrus fruit mostly oranges. f/ Imports oranges estimated from total oranges and lemons.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

A steady increase in the per capita consumption of oranges in most of the important consuming countries has accompanied the upward trend in orange production in the world. In western and northwestern European countries the increase was very marked during 1930 because of the large Spanish crop of that year and the low prices. On the other hand, the small orange crop in the United States resulted in a smaller per capita consumption of oranges in the United States and Canada during 1930 than in any of the seven years under review.

Australia has the highest apparent per capita consumption of oranges with an average of about 22 pounds. The United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada follow closely with 19.9, 18.1 and 17.5 pounds, respectively. In the Netherlands and Spain the consumption is around 13.5 pounds, in Norway, Japan, New Zealand and Belgium about 10 or 11 pounds, in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, France, and Belgium between 7 and 8 pounds, and in Denmark and Sweden a little over 5 pounds per head. The small consumption of oranges in some of the Scandinavian countries is explained by the high tariffs on oranges entering those countries.

Important foreign importing countriesUnited Kingdom

The United Kingdom is the leading importer of oranges. Imports during the pre-war period, 1909-1913, averaged 8,700,000 boxes, during 1921-1925, about 11,160,000 boxes, and from 1926-1930, around 13,460,000 boxes. During 1930 imports were the largest on record, amounting to over 16,300,000 boxes. In the period, 1926-1929, Spain supplied 81 per cent of the imports, Palestine 11, Union of South Africa 4, United States 1-1/2, and Italy 1 per cent. Imports of oranges from Spain, Palestine, and the Union of South Africa are growing, while those from Italy and the British West Indies have been declining in recent years. In 1927 the proportion from the United States amounted to 6 per cent and in 1929 to about 11 per cent of the total British imports of oranges.

During the "winter" orange season, November to May, the bulk of the supplies are made up of Spanish, Palestine, and Italian oranges. About two-thirds of the oranges entering the United Kingdom are imported during this period. Spanish oranges appear on the British markets in November and continue in quantity until May or June. They taper off in July and from then to November are insignificant. Palestine oranges arrive in November and appear on the markets until June. Italian oranges are usually sold between January and March. Oranges are imported from the United States the year around, but usually not in quantity until the "summer" season, May to November, when the Mediterranean fruit is largely off the market. The bulk of the British supply of summer oranges,

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

excluding those from Spain, are imported from South Africa, the United States, and Brazil. During May and June Spanish oranges continue to arrive in large quantities as compared to other sources. Minor amounts, but of growing importance, are also imported from Argentina and Australia during the "summer" season. Imports from South Africa and Brazil have shown a steady increase in the last four years. During years of large crops in the United States important quantities of California Valencias are sold on the British markets during the "summer" season.

Imports from the United States for the May-November period, 1930 were unusually small owing to reduced American production. The total figure of 42,000 boxes represented less than one per cent of the total imports during those months from all sources. In 1929, the "summer" import season accounted for 1,419,000 boxes of American oranges, resulting from the heavy American crop of that year, and representing 27.1 per cent of the total 7-months' imports. Indications are that imports for the May-November season, 1931, from the United States will be considerably heavier than those of the corresponding months of 1930. As in the winter months, oranges from Spain account for the bulk of the imports into the United Kingdom. For the 1930 season, imports from Spain accounted for 55.7 per cent of the total against 39.4 per cent in 1929 and 61.9 per cent in 1928.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of oranges a/, by countries, average
1921-1925, annual 1926-1929

Country	Average	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930 <u>b/</u>
	1921-1925					
	1,000 boxes					
Spain	9,589	9,753	8,465	9,200	9,939	
Italy	111	87	147	73	80	
United States	54	249	689	170	1,566	
Other foreign	106	313	213	298	815	
Total foreign	9,860	10,402	9,514	9,741	12,450	
Palestine	1,020	1,606	2,175	1,766	1,265	
South Africa	386	604	824	825	1,032	
Australia	26	2	3	6	1	
British West Indies ...	108	138	97	46	1	
Other British	23	5	24	33	73	
Total British	1,568	2,355	3,123	2,676	2,372	
Total imports	11,428	12,757	12,637	12,417	14,822	16,328
Reexports	270	322	408	436	187	
Net imports	11,158	12,435	12,229	11,981	14,635	

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. a/ Converted from cwts. to boxes of 70 pounds. b/ Not available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of oranges, summer seasons,
May to November, 1927 to 1930

Year and country	Month							Total seven months
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
	1,000 boxes							
<u>1927</u>								
Spain.....	786	539	152	13	2	2	501	1,995
Palestine.....	82	0	0	0	0	2	88	172
South Africa...	2	48	219	86	141	205	104	805
United States..	43	77	93	114	117	133	40	317
Brazil.....	0	2	3	5	10	6	2	28
Argentina.....	0	2	5	8	3	0	0	18
Other countries	8	18	14	5	3	18	70	136
Total.....	921	686	486	231	276	366	805	3,771
<u>1928</u>								
Spain.....	1,165	600	56	8	3	2	390	2,224
Palestine.....	27	0	0	0	0	3	109	139
South Africa...	3	53	192	136	149	200	114	847
United States..	27	14	18	16	24	27	10	136
Brazil.....	2	14	19	30	27	45	2	139
Argentina.....	0	0	3	8	2	0	0	13
Other countries	3	13	5	6	3	14	50	94
Total.....	1,227	694	293	204	208	291	575	3,592
<u>1929</u>								
Spain.....	773	518	78	3	0	2	691	2,065
Palestine.....	19	6	0	0	0	0	27	52
South Africa...	3	62	152	349	248	166	56	1,036
United States..	112	261	195	232	299	267	53	1,419
Brazil.....	22	74	72	66	98	32	27	391
Argentina.....	2	8	14	30	22	2	2	78
Other countries	19	42	43	37	21	24	5	190
Total.....	950	971	554	717	688	493	859	5,252
<u>1930</u>								
Spain.....	1,546	946	269	3	2	2	314	3,085
Palestine.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	23
South Africa...	2	74	242	349	333	453	99	1,754
United States..	14	26	2	-	-	-	-	42
Brazil a/.....	24	66	73	66	122	120	42	513
Argentina.a/...	0	1	2	9	22	5	0	39
Other countries	29	8	10	13	10	10	18	98
Total.....	1,617	1,124	780	440	489	590	494	5,534

Empire Marketing Board, converted from cwt. to boxes of 70 pounds.

a/ Calculated from weekly reports contained in the Fruit Notes of the
E.M.B.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: London average price of oranges by months,
1928-1929 to 1930-1931

Season and month	California	Jaffa	Spain 300's a/	Brazil	South Africa
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1928-29					
December.....	7.18-8.03	4.87-6.57	3.80-7.25	d/5.30-6.08	4.38-6.00
January	7.60-7.91	3.98-5.78	3.89-8.52		
February		d/3.41-4.87	4.20-8.82		
March	5.93-7.45	5.50-6.69	4.97-8.64		
April	4.14-5.32	4.01-5.32	4.62-7.75		
May.....	5.78-6.57		6.21-9.43	b/3.73-4.06	
June.....	4.91-5.96		6.57-9.49	b/3.89-4.86	
July.....	4.32-5.63			b/2.68-4.01	b/3.47-5.62
August	5.21-6.08			b/3.21-4.16	b/3.60-5.23
September	3.35-4.78			b/2.07-2.49	b/2.92-4.38
October.....	3.41-5.23			b/2.58-3.22	c/3.35-5.11
November	4.92-6.66			b/3.71-4.75	c/4.28-5.79
1929-30					
December.....		4.22-4.74	3.29-6.51		
January.....	6.93-7.30	3.41-4.38	2.43-6.53		
February.....	7.71-8.92	3.31-4.23	3.31-6.81		
March.....	7.91-8.82	3.34-4.14	3.41-6.53	-	-
April	7.30	3.35-4.01	3.41-6.08	-	-
May	7.30-8.05	-	3.99-8.39	3.89-4.38	4.38-4.87
June.....	6.57-7.91	-	3.49-7.10	4.01-5.08	4.38-5.19
July.....	-	-	-	3.80-5.11	3.07-5.47
August	-	-	-	3.41-4.87	3.08-5.07
September	-	-	-	3.53-4.57	3.89-5.24
October.....	-	-	-	3.56-4.28	3.85-4.96
November	-	-	3.41-5.60	4.38-5.60	c/ 4.87-6.02
1930-31					
December.....	-	3.41-3.89	3.62-6.45	-	cd/5.34-6.08
January.....	-				

Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal. Converted from Sterling at par, These prices are the monthly average of Thursday's citrus fruit prices at Convent Garden, London, and represent the best grade of fruit when more than one grade quoted. a/ Spanish orange prices are made up from Denia, Murcia and Valencia prices, whichever is the highest. The quotations are for 1/2 cases of 110 pounds size 300. b/ Navel. c/ Valencias. d/ One week.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

France

France is an important market for Spanish oranges and Spanish and Algerian mandarins. In 1930, about 5,200,000 boxes of oranges and 1,327,000 boxes of mandarins were imported, whereas in 1929 orange imports amounted to 2,380,000 boxes and mandarins, 842,000 boxes. More oranges and mandarins were imported during 1930 than in any earlier year. Spain supplied 92 per cent of the oranges and 52 per cent of the mandarins in 1929, and 94 per cent of the oranges and 52 per cent of the mandarins in 1930. The heaviest months of importation are December until June, when the Spanish crop is on the market. Practically all of the Spanish oranges are imported by rail. The oranges are packed in the cars in bulk, although most of them are carefully wrapped.

FRANCE: Imports of oranges and lemons, by countries, 1925 to 1930

Year	Spain	Algeria	Italy	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1925	3,019,588	93,541	476,399	3,605,373
1926	2,537,937	268,599	467,393	3,295,296
1927	2,779,514	135,873	473,375	3,491,413
1928	a/	a/	a/	4,094,189
1929	3,232,534	187,549	298,363	3,855,859
1930 b/	5,144,468	179,632	343,170	3,803,950
1929 (Oranges)	3,021,941	176,437	-	3,280,607
(Lemons)	260,393	11,112	298,363	575,252
1930b/ (Oranges)	4,894,857	168,529	-	5,192,909
(Lemons)	249,611	11,103	343,170	611,041

Commerce Exterieur de la France. Converted from quintals to boxes of 74 pounds for lemons and 70 pounds for oranges, and for oranges and lemons not separated. a/ Not reported by countries. b/ Preliminary.

FRANCE: Imports of mandarins, by countries, 1925 to 1930

Year	Spain	Algeria	Others	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1925	427,636	270,407	10,646	708,691
1926	302,286	807,906	14,915	1,125,107
1927	388,393	300,163	12,233	700,789
1928	359,577	547,906	5,272	912,755
1929	377,850	441,383	23,101	842,334
1930 a/	688,138	629,237	9,785	1,327,160

Commerce Exterieur de la France. Converted from quintals into boxes of 70 pounds. a/ Preliminary.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Germany

Imports of oranges into Germany averaged 6,974,000 boxes during the five-year period, 1925-1929, but in 1930 they reached 11,083,000 boxes, the largest amount on record. In 1913 the imports of oranges totaled 4,575,000 boxes. Spain usually supplies about 75 per cent and Italy 22 per cent of the imports. In 1930 imports from both Spain and Italy increased, but mostly the former, Spain supplying 80 per cent and Italy, 14 per cent. Increasing quantities of oranges are being supplied by Palestine and British South Africa. In 1930 these two countries supplied 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. The quantities were double those of last year from these two countries. The period of heaviest importation is from December to May, when the Spanish and Italian oranges are moving to market. During the remainder of the season, small amounts are imported mainly from South Africa, Brazil and the United States. See table, page .

Belgium

In the period, 1926-1928, orange imports into Belgium averaged 924,000 boxes. Increases were recorded in citrus imports in 1929 and 1930, particularly the latter year, but the figures are not given separately for oranges. In the period, 1926-1928, Spain supplied 86 per cent of the imports, France 9 per cent (mostly re-exports), and Italy 3 per cent. Most of the fruit is imported from November to May, the trade in summer oranges being negligible. See table, page .

Switzerland

In the year, 1930, Switzerland imported more oranges than in any other year, the total coming to 724,800 boxes against 530,000 last year and a five-year average, 1925-1929, of 490,200 boxes. Spain supplies the bulk of the imports with Italy and Algeria making up most of the remainder. Imports from Italy have declined steadily during the past six years, while the small imports from Algeria show a tendency to increase. The imports are heaviest from December to June, when the Spanish and Italian crops are moving to market. Small quantities of oranges are imported during the summer months from the United States, South Africa, and Brazil. See table, page .

Netherlands

The net imports of oranges and mandarins into the Netherlands in 1930 amounted to almost 2,000,000 boxes, the largest amount ever taken by that country. In the five-year period, 1925-1929, the average net imports amounted to 1,387,000 boxes. Oranges form the bulk of the imports, mandarins accounting for only about 5-1/2 per cent of the total. Spain supplies practically all the imports of oranges and mandarins entering the Netherlands. See table, page .

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of oranges and mandarins by countries, 1913, 1926 to 1930

Country	1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Spain.....	3,980,810	4,579,405	4,364,411	7,003,498	5,934,704	8,831,147
Italy	539,960	1,530,554	2,103,422	919,281	1,187,450	1,592,837
Palestine.....	-	4,671	59,571	143,220	200,214	409,659
United States....	2,309	32,493	17,278	11,562	63,939	4,110
France.....	11,410	15,272	19,196	22,279	9,789	28,628
Brazil.....	198	3,121	20,235	19,098	30,556	8,771
British South Africa.....	920	5,574	21,158	41,642	56,003	114,381
Others.....	39,290	17,743	14,714	18,002	17,082	43,236
Total.....	4,574,897	5,938,833	6,619,935	8,178,582	7,511,149	11,082,769

Auswartige Handel Deutschlands. Converted from double zentners to boxes of 70 pounds net.

BELGIUM: Imports of oranges and lemons, by countries, 1926 to 1928

	Oranges			Lemons		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	1,000 boxes					
Spain.....	869	610	913	89	87	4
France....	82	61	108	6	2	-
Italy.....	11	63	2	3	1	73
Others....	7	14	32	1	4	13
Total...	969	748	1,055	99	94	90

Tableau Annuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers, converted from metric quintals into boxes of 70 pounds net for oranges and 74 pounds net for lemons.

SWITZERLAND: Imports of oranges and mandarins, 1925 to 1930

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Spain.....	276,800	331,200	294,400	469,160	391,592	496,528
Italy.....	132,800	150,400	166,400	70,456	134,782	220,452
Algeria....	6,400	6,400	4,800	9,296	2,500	2,430
Others....	-	-	1,600	1,023	1,364	6,432
Total....	416,000	488,000	467,200	549,935	530,138	725,842

Statistique du Commerce de la Suisse, 1925 to 1930, and Statistique Mensuelle du commerce exterieur de la Suisse 1929 and 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Imports of oranges and mandarins, by countries, 1925 to 1930

Commodity and country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
<u>Oranges</u>						
Spain.....	1,652,224	1,596,107	1,554,573	1,881,130	1,913,638	2,584,013
Palestine.....	3,728	427	15,620	26,714	46,202	18,204
Brazil.....	---	402	9,220	26,808	30,108	23,841
South Africa.....	633	---	808	3,957	11,149	7,779
Egypt.....	1,550	243	2,064	2,802	---	---
Italy.....	4,276	464	2,876	2,165	---	---
United States.....	1,687	3,693	3,548	128	51,619	---
France.....	1,032	1,943	357	658	---	---
Belgium.....	200,323	140,236	87,853	97,245	43,619	25,321
United Kingdom.....	39,187	16,475	25,657	13,232	26,486	53,036
Germany.....	31,246	32,737	11,127	6,780	---	---
Others.....	2,097	3,121	818	1,349	6,855	4,977
Total.....	1,937,983	1,795,848	1,714,521	2,062,968	2,129,676	2,717,171
<u>Mandarins</u>						
Spain.....	118,641	106,289	32,839	91,747	125,189	154,983
France.....	867	3,755	2,219	1,866	---	---
Brazil.....	---	---	---	166	1,701	---
Germany.....	761	973	379	1,442	---	---
Belgium	1,251	2,697	1,536	1,083	---	---
Others.....	1,807	3,236	6,331	265	2,615	3,622
Total.....	123,327	116,950	103,304	96,569	129,505	158,605
Total oranges and mandarins.....	2,061,312	1,912,798	1,817,825	2,158,637	2,259,159	2,875,776
Reexports.....	624,676	507,594	587,566	724,104	827,985	914,689
Total net imports.....	1,436,636	1,405,204	1,230,259	1,434,533	1,431,174	1,961,087

Netherland Jaarstatistik van den In-, Uit- en Doornoer. Data converted from kilograms into boxes of 70 pounds net.

SWEDEN: Imports of oranges, by countries, 1925 to 1929

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
<u>Spain</u>					
Spain.....	139,865	152,326	155,955	226,904	252,080
Italy	80,867	134,243	170,972	145,980	153,625
United States..	321	3,827	14,406	5,757	18,694
Germany.....	43,897	43,002	36,134	44,480	35,725
Denmark	23,135	17,706	15,102	12,755	15,930
United Kingdom.	6,788	4,487	8,344	7,070	12,795
Others.....	808	972	87	1,118	1,332
Total.....	295,681	356,563	401,000	444,064	490,181

Handel Sveriges Officiella Statistik, 1925 to 1929. Converted from kilograms to boxes of 70 pounds net. 1930 total 829,012 boxes.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Scandinavian countries

The year 1930 was a banner year for orange imports into the Scandinavian countries. The imports into Sweden in 1930 amounted to 829,000 boxes compared with 490,000 in 1929 and the five-year average, 1925-1929, of 392,000 boxes. During this five-year period Spain supplied on an average 47 per cent of the imports and Italy 35 per cent. Most of the imports are made during the period, December to June. Small amounts of oranges are imported from the United States. There has been a definite upward trend in the imports of oranges into Sweden, but the per capita consumption is still low. See table, page 575.

About 612,000 boxes of citrus fruits were imported into Norway during 1930 compared with 483,000 boxes in 1929 and 435,000 boxes during the five-year period, 1925-1929. These consist principally of oranges. Imports have shown a steady increase during this period. In 1913 the citrus imports amounted to 240,000 boxes. Spain supplies most of the citrus fruits entering Norway. In the period, 1925-1929, the amount supplied by Spain averaged 81 per cent. The months of heaviest importation are December to April.

NORWAY: Imports of citrus fruit, by countries, 1925 to 1929

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Spain.....	322,736	343,314	316,331	398,466	386,670
Italy.....	15,161	20,978	32,255	25,962	26,495
United States....	615	887	3,212	2,440	11,797
Germany.....	17,650	29,651	45,828	35,794	48,654
United Kingdom...	17,827	11,609	25,427	8,253	6,106
Denmark.....	1,766	4,030	4,273	2,472	1,734
Others.....	1,076	727	3,922	797	1,603
Total.....	377,083	411,196	431,248	474,194	483,062

Norges Handel.

Converted from kilograms to boxes of 70 pounds net. Total imports in 1913 were 237,496 boxes. Total imports in 1930 were 612,000 boxes.

The imports of unclassified citrus fruits into Denmark registered a large increase during 1930, when the total reached 343,500 boxes. This compares with 233,000 boxes in 1929 and with the five-year average, 1925-1929, of 260,000 boxes. In 1912-13 the citrus imports averaged about 117,000 boxes. Denmark re-exports small quantities of citrus fruit to Norway and Sweden. During this period they have averaged 20,000 boxes. Spain supplies about 59 per cent of the imports and Italy 29 per cent. The imports of Italian citrus seem to be declining. Imports are almost entirely confined to the period December to June.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

DENMARK: Imports of citrus fruit, excluding lemons, by countries, 1925 to 1929

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Spain.....	191,802	151,959	135,012	166,247	185,185
Italy.....	70,216	101,779	95,175	73,935	59,810
United States.....	---	---	1,745	1,395	709
Southwest Asia and Turkey.....	---	---	4,929	5,266	6,097
Germany.....	15,287	17,728	25,592	32,581	26,549
Great Britain.....	3,039	8,595	5,366	4,488	4,009
Others.....	2,337	1,691	466	1,348	426
Total.....	282,681	281,752	268,285	285,260	282,785
Reexports...	26,121	26,997	18,500	13,939	13,700
Total net imports	256,560	254,755	249,785	271,321	269,085

Damarks Vareindforsel, og udforsel. Converted from metric quintals to boxes of 70 pounds net. Total imports in 1930 were 343,500 boxes.

Other European countries

Orange imports into Austria increased from about 3,000 boxes in 1921 to 500,000 boxes in 1925 and remained about that amount through 1927. The imports in 1928 were 529,000 boxes; in 1929, 531,000 boxes; and in 1930, 679,000 boxes. Italy supplies about 90 per cent of the imports, or more. The main importing period is from December to June. Orange imports in Czechoslovakia have increased materially since 1922, when 98,000 boxes were imported as compared with 435,000 boxes in 1929 and 831,000 boxes in 1930. The importing period coincides with the Italian orange season, December to June, since that country supplies most of the imports. In addition to the oranges, about 17,000 boxes of mandarins are imported yearly, mainly from Italy and Spain. Hungary imports considerable quantities of oranges. These have increased from 150,000 boxes in 1926 to 330,000 boxes in 1929 and 462,000 boxes in 1930. Italy is the chief source of orange imports for Hungary.

Imports of oranges and mandarins into Poland in the years, 1924-1925, averaged over 700,000 boxes. Since then, however, imports have been falling off due to import restrictions. In the four-year period, 1926-1929, the average was only about 180,000 boxes. Imports in 1930 amounted to 163,000 boxes. Italy supplies about 65 per cent of the total and Spain around 21 per cent. The importing season is from December to June. Imports of oranges into Finland in 1929 amounted to 123,000 boxes against 141,000 boxes in 1928. During the period, 1925-1928, the average importation was 120,000 boxes a year. The months when importations are the heaviest are January to June.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Grapefruit

The trend of world grapefruit production is sharply upward. Larger crops are in prospect during the next few years in the United States, Porto Rico, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, South Africa, Palestine, other British West Indies, and British Honduras.

World production was somewhat smaller in 1929-30 than in 1928-29 due to the smaller crops in the United States during that year. The total production in 1929-30 was around 12,100,000 boxes and in 1928-29 about 13,000,000 boxes. The United States production totaled 10,700,000 boxes in 1929-30 against 12,450,000 in 1928-29, but other world production exceeded 1,393,000 boxes in 1929-30 compared with 525,000 boxes in 1928-29. The greatest increase was made by Porto Rico whose exports of 978,000 boxes indicate recovery from the 1928 hurricane. Exports from Porto Rico in 1928-29 were only 215,000 boxes. Larger amounts were exported by the Isle of Pines, Jamaica, and South Africa. The large crop of 15,150,000 boxes forecasted in the United States in 1930-31, together with larger crops in most other countries, indicates that this year will be by far the largest on record for world grapefruit production.

The United States and Porto Rico together produce about 96.5 per cent of the world grapefruit crop, divided 90 per cent to the former and 6.5 per cent to the latter. The Isle of Pines produced 2 per cent, Jamaica 1 per cent, and South Africa .5 per cent of the world production. During the 1930-31 season about 30,000 boxes of grapefruit have been exported from Palestine. Small amounts of grapefruit are also exported from British Honduras and Trinidad. The chief European market for grapefruit is the United Kingdom, but the small takings by the Continent are gradually increasing.

GRAPEFRUIT: Production in principal countries,
crop years, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Country	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>boxes</u>	: <u>boxes</u>	: <u>boxes</u>	: <u>boxes</u>	: <u>boxes</u>	: <u>boxes</u>
United States....	8,191	8,866	8,586	12,455	10,718: ^{a/}	15,153
Porto Rico ^{b/}	809	692	892	215	978	
Isle of Pines ^{b/}	220	285	100	160: ^{c/}	205	
Jamaica ^{b/}	56	78	79	90	106	
South Africa ^{b/}	24	37	32	60	104	
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Production in Southern Hemisphere for calendar years included with preceding crop year for Northern Hemisphere, i.e., South African production in 1928 is included with the United States production for 1927-28. The marketing season for most Northern Hemisphere citrus products starts between September and December, while in the Southern Hemisphere the season usually starts between May and July. ^{a/} Preliminary. ^{b/} Exports. Production figures not available. ^{c/} Cuban exports 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

The United States and Porto Rico

Grapefruit plantings in the United States are around 160,000 acres, about two-thirds of which are in bearing. The average production during the five-year period, 1925-1929, was about 9,753,000 boxes. The 1930 crop is placed at 15,150,000 boxes or the largest on record. Plantings are expanding in most sections, particularly Texas, which fact, taken together with the large non-bearing acreage, indicates that production of grapefruit will increase rapidly in the United States in the next few years. In the five-year period, 1925-1929, Florida produced on an average 84 per cent of the crop, California 8 per cent, Texas 6 per cent, and Arizona 2 per cent. Canning of grapefruit in the United States has been increasing rapidly during the last few years. About 1,316,000 cases were packed in Florida from the 1929-30 crop compared with only 400,000 in 1925-26. More grapefruit are expected to be packed in Florida during the 1930-31 season than last year. See table, page 581.

Florida has about 80,000 acres in grapefruit, most of which is in bearing, but many of the trees have not attained full size. Around 10,000 acres are planted to grapefruit in California and the total is expected to reach 11,800 acres by 1932. Texas has over 60,000 acres of grapefruit, but only 17 per cent is of bearing age. A freeze in 1930 nipped back many of the younger groves in Texas and reduced the 1930-31 crop, but the setback in production is expected to be only temporary. Recent grapefruit plantings in Arizona have been heavy. Present estimates place the acreage at between 8,000 and 9,000 with less than half of the trees of bearing age. It is expected that over 3,000 acres will be planted in 1931. It is estimated that with the present plantings of grapefruit of around 160,000 acres that the production in 1936 may exceed 20,000,000 boxes. This estimate assumes that 90 per cent of the present plantings will come into bearing and yield of two boxes per tree. When the other producing countries of the world are considered, it is evident that grapefruit consumption in the United States and elsewhere must be increased a great deal to keep pace with the growing supplies.

Exports of grapefruit from the United States during the last four seasons (October to September), 1925-27 to 1929-30, have averaged 790,000 boxes or 7.8 per cent of the total grapefruit crop. Exports fell off during the 1929-30 season, amounting to 841,000 boxes as against 969,000 in 1928-29. The per cent of the crop exported was the same, however, so the decline in exports can be mainly attributed to the smaller crop in 1929-30. Exports to both Canada and the United Kingdom declined as compared with 1928-29, but the total amount exported to the Continent increased slightly. The United Kingdom and Canada together take about 95 per cent of the United States exports divided about 59 per cent to the

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D.

former and 36 per cent to the latter. About 2 per cent of the exports go to the Continent and 3 per cent to other sources principally New Zealand, Australia, Japan, China, Ceylon, and Venezuela. Grapefruit are exported the year around, but the months of heaviest exportation are November to July, when the Florida fruit is moving to market. During the period, May to September, considerable California grapefruit are exported and in June, July, and August they make up most of the exports. See table, page 584.

Exports by Customs Districts since 1925 indicate a growing tendency to export grapefruit directly from the producing regions, but there was some decline last season. This is true of Florida, California, and Porto Rico. In 1927-28 exports from the Florida District amounted to 35,600 boxes, Los Angeles, 158,400, and Porto Rico, 564; in 1928-29 the Florida exports were 232,500 boxes, Los Angeles, 169,600, and Porto Rico, 160; and during 1929-30 the exports from Florida were 57,000 boxes, Los Angeles, 136,000, and Porto Rico, 59,000. Exports direct during the first few months of this season are heavier than in any earlier season. See table, page 583.

Imports of grapefruit in 1930 amounted to 172,000 boxes. This is the largest amount since 1926. In the period 1924-26 the average importation was 224,000 boxes. Most of the imports come from Cuba. The lower imports since 1926 have been due to the hurricane of that year which struck the Isle of Pines, where most of the Cuban grapefruit is grown. Jamaica ships small quantities of grapefruit to the United States. In the last two years they have averaged 850 boxes a year. About 77 per cent of the imports arrive during the period, August to November, when American grapefruit is not yet on the market in volume. During the period, September-October, 1929-30, receipts of grapefruit from Porto Rico amounted to over one million boxes, the largest amount on record. From 1925-26 to 1928-29 the receipts averaged about 651,000 boxes. Considerable quantities of the Porto Rican fruit are re-exported. See table, page 585.

In 1928 there were about 6,000 acres of grapefruit in Porto Rico. The trend of production is upward. The growers in Porto Rico are well organized and are making every effort to produce a quality product. This season they are exporting under United States inspection and grades. Grapefruit are shipped out of Porto Rico the year around, but since the season starts earlier than in the United States the months of heaviest exportation are September and October, when grapefruit grown in the United States is scarce. Shipments are also heavy in the period, March to July, August being the lightest month. During 1929-30 from September to August the largest amount of grapefruit on record was shipped to the United States, amounting to 1,002,000 boxes. This compares with the five-year average, 1925-26 to 1929-30, of 721,000 boxes. In 1928-29 only 152,000 boxes were shipped to the United States on account of the hurricane which occurred in the fall of 1928 in Porto Rico. Shipments of grapefruit from Porto Rico to the United States in 1930-31 from September to January have been much lighter than last year. Grapefruit canning is an important adjunct to the industry in Porto Rico. Of the 1929-30 crop, approximately 400,000 cases were packed. See table, page 585.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

GRAPEFRUIT (FRESH): United States production, imports, exports, and per capita consumption, 1918-19 to 1929-30
(Boxes of 70 pounds net)

Crop year a/	United States commercial production b/	General imports b/	Shipments from Porto Rico b/	Domestic exports b/	Total supply c/	Per capita consumption d/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	pounds
1899 e/	31	--	--	--	31	.03
1909 e/	1,186	--	--	--	1,186	.92
1918-19 f/	3,511	--	375	--	3,886	2.63
1919-20 f/	5,763	--	413	--	6,176	4.12
1920-21 f/	5,423	--	683	--	6,106	4.01
1921-22 f/	6,305	--	377	--	6,682	4.29
1922-23 f/	7,520	257	462	265	8,504	5.42
1923-24 f/	8,311	178	719	301	9,509	5.97
1924-25 f/	8,664	209	518	433	9,824	6.07
1925-26 f/	6,962	216	815	414	8,407	5.13
1926-27 f/	7,648	202	748	648	9,246	5.56
1927-28 f/	7,317	62	888	700	8,967	5.31
1928-29 f/	10,395	103	152	969	11,619	6.79
1929-30 f/	8,295	144	1,002	841	10,282	5.92

Source: Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ October to September. b/ Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. c/ Addition of other columns. d/ Mid-year census estimates of population, Bureau of the Census. e/ Census figures of total grapefruit production in United States. f/ Florida from Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture. California, Arizona and Texas from carlot shipments reported by Fruits and Vegetables Division, Department of Agriculture. Average number of boxes per car, Florida, 372, Texas 360, California and Arizona 462.

UNITED STATES: Grapefruit production in specified states, 1925 to 1930 a/

State	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 boxes					
Florida ..	7,300	7,800	7,200	10,500	8,200	13,000
California ..	600	650	720	972	1,000	1,118
Texas	300	340	490	772	1,275	725
Arizona ..	90	75	176	211	243	310
Mississippi ..	1	1	--	--	--	--
Total ..	8,191	8,866	8,586	12,455	10,718	15,153

Agricultural Yearbook 1928, and Crops and Markets Supplement, December 1930, and February 3, 1931. a/ The season in California is considered as beginning November 1. In other states the season begins September 1. The forecasts for 1930 are based on prospects on December 1, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of grapefruit by principal countries
years 1927-1930

County	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Boxes							
United Kingdom	15,193	47,701	141,300	157,580	420,644	385,175	570,102	520,690
Germany	52	622	4,028	3,268	8,526	6,233	10,557	11,230
France	404	1,044	2,947	3,445	4,294	3,394	4,785	5,413
Netherlands	47	569	406	461	1,741	1,399	3,298	2,543
Norway	132	210	334	694	1,673	1,104	1,632	2,848
Sweden	176	221	138	620	3,030	309	515	1,045
Belgium	66	32	32	18	131	2	419	380
Denmark	16	10	68	668	477	1	1,316	1,212
Other Europe	66	90	118	115	286	97	146	242
Total Europe	16,152	50,499	149,371	166,869	440,802	397,714	592,770	545,603
Canada	255,182	249,097	283,190	228,430	300,788	259,762	354,797	310,667
Newfoundland and								
Labrador	1,755	3,405	3,579	2,862	2,523	2,199	2,513	2,886
Argentina	129	100	831	489	998	1,071	1,665	3,910
Venezuela	42	200	736	1,113	2,225	2,647	3,286	2,232
British Maylaya and								
Ceylon	40	181	543	918	2,448	3,012	3,585	3,544
China and Hongkong	1,721	2,378	2,705	2,517	2,063	2,203	2,561	2,252
Japan	783	648	133	577	578	586	875	813
Philippine Islands	1,919	1,339	1,551	1,074	1,412	1,619	1,910	2,304
Australia	35	753	335	1,344	2,549	930	2,096	2,992
New Zealand	911	529	---	1,560	4,588	2,584	4,356	3,921
Other countries	2,737	3,454	3,907	3,409	4,154	5,152	5,850	7,724
Total	281,406	312,583	446,881	411,162	765,128	679,479	976,264	888,848

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1922-1929 and from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.

UNITED STATES: Exports of grapefruit by customs districts,
for calendar years 1925-1930

Customs district	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
New York	153,752	135,039	358,723	162,372	231,227	268,240
Buffalo	101,199	48,230	83,331	68,219	96,973	96,566
St. Lawrence	50,687	36,817	61,473	38,615	56,912	46,468
Michigan	34,273	57,745	53,683	50,541	78,117	51,773
N. Dakota	47,807	36,280	45,074	49,082	53,904	43,610
Washington	21,424	28,332	27,898	29,822	28,931	31,177
San Francisco	8,641	10,399	18,394	18,943	12,642	10,067
Los Angeles	4,781	41,062	84,493	155,053	165,390	145,554
Florida	827	10	5,305	80,965	181,990	114,000
Porto Rico	693	685	1,175	316	31,034	49,322
Others	22,797	16,563	25,579	25,551	39,144	32,071
Total	446,881	411,162	765,128	679,479	976,264	888,848

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of grapefruit through customs districts,
1928-29 to 1930-31

Season and month	New York	Florida	Los Angelus	Porto Rico	Other districts a/	Total
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
1928-29						
Oct.....	9,361	2,311	13	--	15,827	27,512
Nov.....	26,463	27,697	2,379	--	31,310	87,849
Dec.....	21,506	20,600	6,041	2	31,853	80,002
Jan.....	28,933	17,846	3,961	12	34,230	84,982
Feb.....	34,636	38,965	4,222	15	40,134	117,972
Mar.....	36,692	38,325	3,624	21	44,055	122,717
Apr.....	24,045	21,359	12,488	15	48,394	106,301
May.....	11,270	37,812	26,577	6	43,687	119,352
June ...	12,705	27,580	38,887	2	25,347	104,521
July....	4,290	--	57,466	--	18,845	80,601
Aug....	2,464	--	12,150	87	12,124	26,825
Sept....	2,483	--	1,830	--	6,509	10,822
Total	214,848	232,495	169,638	160	352,315	969,456
1929-30						
Oct.....	28,308	27	412	14,810	26,513	70,070
Nov.....	19,629	44	424	16,037	29,715	65,849
Dec.....	25,772	32	3,349	29	37,070	66,252
Jan.....	25,348	2,951	19,887	15,593	33,176	96,955
Feb.....	39,279	27,005	6,598	24	31,984	104,890
Mar.....	22,091	17,663	14,800	7	44,995	99,556
Apr.....	15,037	4,360	10,716	5,378	29,705	65,196
May.....	27,678	4,228	13,879	6,962	25,398	78,145
June....	24,396	308	44,464	45	19,618	88,831
July...	12,629	121	16,010	12	10,386	39,158
Aug....	8,768	120	4,057	27	10,279	23,269
Sept....	27,443	124	1,590	13	13,751	42,921
Total	276,396	156,983	136,186	58,937	312,590	841,092
1930-31						
Oct.....	15,639	4,437	583	10,453	24,207	55,319
Nov.....	27,421	34,599	3,888	8,232	29,463	103,703
Dec.....	22,493	18,084	9,082	2,576	38,670	90,905
Jan....	18,311	49,306	5,377	4,150	37,210	114,854

Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic commerce.

a/ Mostly through border ports to Canada.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of grapefruit, by months and principal countries, 1928-29 to 1930-31

Season and month	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Continental Europe
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
<u>1928-29</u>				
October.....	27,512	15,324	10,836	97
November.....	87,849	30,485	54,066	1,366
December.....	80,002	28,168	47,092	1,846
January.....	84,982	33,628	47,407	1,777
February.....	117,972	36,672	72,714	3,076
March.....	122,717	42,620	74,855	2,525
April.....	106,301	47,018	53,406	2,646
May.....	119,352	42,309	72,318	2,447
June.....	104,521	24,615	76,398	1,356
July.....	80,601	18,631	57,708	1,918
August.....	26,825	12,150	12,840	38
September.....	10,822	7,060	1,850	129
Total.....	969,456	341,730	581,540	119,221
<u>1929-30</u>				
October.....	70,070	26,452	39,914	2,052
November.....	65,849	25,929	35,920	1,814
December.....	66,252	34,657	24,772	2,890
January.....	96,955	32,276	58,496	2,997
February.....	104,890	31,729	67,664	3,530
March.....	99,556	44,394	50,626	1,362
April.....	65,196	23,762	31,690	1,591
May.....	78,145	25,929	48,397	1,601
June.....	83,831	20,153	65,816	872
July.....	39,158	10,965	25,244	429
August.....	23,269	10,443	10,342	231
September.....	42,921	14,283	25,854	737
Total.....	841,092	305,978	484,737	20,106
<u>1930-31</u>				
October.....	55,319	24,414	27,696	1,670
November.....	103,703	29,409	65,397	4,390
December.....	90,905	37,910	43,466	5,503
January.....	114,854	38,143	71,831	3,250

NOTE: Boxes of 70 pounds.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUITS, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of grapefruit a/, by months, 1925 to 1930

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
January	732	2,598	1,466	4,017	3,880	1,464
February	3,378	1,831	1,474	3,792	1,024	3,536
March	2,906	5,962	617	16,748	2,447	11,952
April	1,988	11,097	67	11,063	471	19,334
May	3,747	1,020	27	5,682	30	5,483
June	5,677	990	16	89	100	4,004
July	2,818	4,564	2	93	513	895
August	12,810	28,035	53	12,142	42,925	45,269
September	102,636	117,796	3,939	22,648	44,683	69,713
October	44,427	60,345	1,969	27,003	5,638	9,336
November	10,124	15,053	42	2,773	1,251	139
December	3,094	5,428	2,793	1,929	1,578	915
Total	194,337	254,719	12,470	107,984	104,540	172,040

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

a/ Converted to boxes of 70 pounds.UNITED STATES: Receipts of grapefruit from Porto Rico
by months

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	Average
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
September	141,942	171,423	266,286	89,658	36,384	141,139
October	270,141	153,102	188,926	5,226	158,106	156,100
November	72,760	70,559	28,798	876	56,884	45,975
December	51,506	4,876	52,049	3,859	69,916	36,441
January	46,132	2,010	45,501	1,445	80,694	35,154
February	26,202	15,683	61,435	1,483	75,720	36,112
March	62,470	23,033	101,279	929	112,667	60,077
April	55,332	28,011	46,446	17,227	184,125	66,228
May	46,364	49,637	9,891	2,196	110,966	43,823
June	8,893	135,262	1,636	6,407	70,480	44,536
July	12,220	58,864	56,088	15,501	30,040	34,543
August	21,166	30,793	29,943	6,887	15,708	20,201
Total	815,118	748,329	886,308	a/151,734	1,001,690	751,036

Compiled by the Foreign Service Division from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Diminution due to hurricane.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of grapefruit a/ by countries, 1925 to 1930

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Cuba.....	193,582	252,229	10,710	103,198	101,353	171,296
Jamaica.....	298	240	1,447	3,514	984	724
Others.....	457	2,247	312	2,075	1	30
Total....	194,337	254,716	12,469	108,787	102,338	172,040

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1925-1929; official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930. a/ Converted to boxes of 70 pounds.

Jamaica

Grapefruit are grown in several parts of the British West Indies and in British Honduras. Soil and climatic conditions are generally very favorable for the production of a high quality fruit, but up to the present time the only production of commercial importance is in Jamaica. Exports from this island amounted to a little over 100,000 boxes both in 1928 and 1929. Most of the exports go to the United Kingdom. In 1929, 92,100 boxes were exported to the United Kingdom and 9,800 boxes to Canada. Small amounts are also exported to the United States. The shipping period extends from June to the end of January, the bulk of the fruit going forward in October and November.

In September, 1929, the Jamaica Citrus Producers' Association, Ltd., was formed for the purpose of handling the citrus pack of that country and since that time shipments have shown a marked improvement. The Jamaica legislature has allocated £ 5,000 to aid the association in building a citrus packing house. The first unit is capable of handling 100,000 boxes a season. The latest type of machinery is being installed.

JAMAICA: Exports of grapefruit and oranges, 1922 to 1929

Year	Grapefruit	Oranges	Year	Grapefruit	Oranges
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>		<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1922.....	22,000	83,061	1926.....	78,311	124,770
1923.....	29,876	100,800	1927.....	79,940	63,719
1924.....	37,120	81,570	1928.....	102,110	65,580
1925.....	55,732	106,392	1929.....	106,390	a/ 10,466

Mr. H. H. Cousins, Director of Agriculture, Jamaica, 1922-1926. Grapefruit converted from number to boxes at 96 fruits to the box. 1927-1929 from Journal of Jamaica Chamber of Commerce. a/ Orange exports decreased, but orange oil exports increased. Orange oil exports in 1927 were 88,780 pounds; 1928, 91,350 pounds; and in 1929, 108,800 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Cuba (Isle of Pines)

In 1929 there were about 1,500 acres on the Isle of Pines devoted to grapefruit and oranges, yielding about 250,000 boxes, according to Vice Consul William B. Murray. In the period, 1922-1926, the exports averaged 215,000 boxes of grapefruit, but in 1926 a severe hurricane struck the island, destroying the crop of that season and many trees. This resulted in a very low export in 1927. Exports were below average in 1928 and 1929, but in 1930 exports reached about 220,000 boxes. The best market for Isle of Pines grapefruit is the United States, but in the last three years considerable quantities have been taken by the United Kingdom. Small amounts are also exported to Canada. The bulk of the crop, which is harvested from August to November, is the most profitable portion since during that period the Florida crop is not yet on the market in volume.

CUBA: Imports of Cuban grapefruit into the United States and the United Kingdom, 1925 to 1930

Year	United States	United Kingdom	Total
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
1925.....	193,582	5,549	199,131
1926.....	252,229	18,504	270,733
1927.....	10,710	2,437	13,147
1928.....	103,198	60,168	163,366
1929.....	101,353	25,970	127,323
1930.....	171,296	50,286 a/	221,582

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States and Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom. No satisfactory export figures are available for Cuba or the Isle of Pines. a/ Calculated from the Fruit Notes of the Empire Marketing Board.

Union of South Africa

There are about 9,500 acres under grapefruit in British South Africa, approximately 1,500 acres of which consist of trees 5 years old, or older, according to a recent publication of H. Clark Powell, a South African citrus expert. The grapefruit industry of that country will probably never become very important, according to Mr. Powell, as the costs of production are higher than in most areas and the fruit does not have high quality. There is a profitable market for South African grapefruit during the months of July and August when competition is at its lowest ebb.

Exports of grapefruit from British South Africa have increased steadily in recent years until in 1930 they exceeded 100,000 boxes. The export season starts in May, reaches a peak in July and August, and tapers off in September. The bulk of the South African exports go to the United Kingdom. Grapefruit plantings have been increasing since 1925, the year of the tree census tabulated on page 588.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Grapefruit trees, the fruit of which is grown for export, census of 1925

1-3 years	4-6 years	7 years or over	Total
34,145	8,551	9,629	52,325

Monthly Bulletin of Union statistics.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of grapefruit,
by months, 1924 to 1930

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 boxes						
May.....	2.2	1.0	.7	3.9	1.1	6.5	8.0
June.....	8.0	8.5	5.7	15.9	9.0	12.7	24.5
July.....	6.5	10.9	13.6	14.8	12.3	14.0	29.8
August....	2.0	3.3	4.0	2.3	8.6	22.9	40.4
September..	.1	1.4	.3	.5	.7	3.7	.9
October...	-	.2	-	-	.2	.3	-
November..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total...	18.8	25.3	24.3	37.4	31.9	60.1	103.6

Crops and Markets, South Africa. These figures include exports through Union Port from Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of grapefruit, 1925 to 1930

Year	Exports	Year	Exports
	Boxes		Boxes
1925.....	25,267	1928.....	31,860
1926.....	24,349	1929.....	66,711
1927.....	37,398	1930 a/.....	103,072

Trade sources and Consular reports.
a/ Preliminary.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Consumption and imports of grapefruit

An increasing consumption of grapefruit in the principal consuming countries has accompanied the growing production and exports of this fruit. This is illustrated by the increasing per capita consumption particularly in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, which countries consume the bulk of the world production of grapefruit. Consumption in Germany and France has increased considerably, but at present is of minor importance. The present consumption in the United States is about six pounds per capita, Canada a little over two pounds, and in the United Kingdom slightly over one pound. The United Kingdom is, however, a larger importer of grapefruit than Canada. It is interesting to note that if the leading western and northwestern European countries, excluding the United Kingdom, were to raise their consumption of grapefruit to one pound per capita, such as the United Kingdom now consumes, the total imports of grapefruit would be about 2,500,000 boxes instead of the 25,000 or 30,000 boxes now imported. During 1930 decreases in consumption occurred in the United States and Canada due to the smaller crop in the United States in 1929-30 and consequent diminution of exports.

GRAPEFRUIT (FRESH): Per capita consumption in the United States and certain countries, 1899 to 1930

Year	United	United	Canada	Germany	France
	States	Kingdom	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1899.....	.03	a/	a/	a/	a/
1909.....	.93	a/	a/	a/	a/
1919.....	2.63	a/	a/	a/	a/
1920.....	4.12	.035	a/	a/	a/
1921.....	4.01	.054	1.615	a/	a/
1922.....	4.29	.072	1.840	.0001	a/
1923.....	5.42	.125	2.112	.0002	a/
1924.....	5.97	.201	2.274	.003	.003
1925.....	6.07	.414	2.139	.008	.003
1926.....	5.13	.517	1.805	.006	.009
1927.....	5.56	.943	1.998	.012	.011
1928.....	5.31	1.164	1.901	.013	.012
1929.....	5.79	1.329	2.524	.013	.014
1930.....	5.92	a/	a/	a/	a/

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Not available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Canada

Canada imported about 307,000 boxes of grapefruit a year during the period, 1927-1930, of which about 98 per cent or 300,000 boxes came from the United States. Practically all of the remainder of 2 per cent are imported from Jamaica. In the last year grapefruit imports fell off slightly from the amount taken in 1929 because of the smaller imports from the United States. Grapefruit are imported into Canada all through the season, but the peak months are December and March. Imports are smallest from June to October, since the American crop is practically off the market at that time.

CANADA: Imports of grapefruit a/, by months and countries, 1927 to 1930

Month	1927			1928		
	United States	Jamaica	Total	United States	Jamaica	Total
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Jan.	21,629	622	22,823	25,962	1,183	27,527
Feb.	21,884	131	22,290	22,772	708	23,597
Mar.	46,253	366	46,705	41,119	1,261	42,504
Apr.	21,812	22	21,795	23,824	355	24,211
May	27,800	395	28,315	21,359	0	21,426
June	19,775	24	19,799	19,304	0	19,304
July	14,962	0	14,962	11,826	0	11,827
Aug.	8,606	8	8,626	10,694	0	10,701
Sept.	11,399	42	11,454	7,698	35	8,051
Oct.	20,276	669	20,947	15,369	971	16,476
Nov.	28,347	622	29,080	30,110	1,457	31,684
Dec.	29,518	1,303	31,035	29,379	1,691	31,383
Total	272,161	4,204	277,831	259,416	7,661	268,691
	1929			1930		
Jan.	31,058	707	32,058	29,685	1,295	32,470
Feb.	32,317	387	33,110	34,350	2,612	39,205
Mar.	52,030	282	53,035	46,634	4,566	53,983
Apr.	36,610	792	37,447	25,801	992	27,706
May	44,442	209	44,693	27,980	533	28,701
June	31,756	130	31,907	20,594	315	21,012
July	16,673	9	16,684	13,907	5	13,912
Aug.	12,422	0	13,172	9,484	16	10,232
Sept.	10,572	162	11,110	16,014	1,033	20,158
Oct.	17,690	2,064	20,587	31,565	4,582	36,227
Nov.	31,636	3,481	35,365	28,047	7,530	35,850
Dec.	30,603	2,006	33,352	37,977	2,435	41,134
Total	347,789	10,229	362,520	322,047	25,914	360,590

Quarterly report of the trade of Canada. a/ Converted from pounds to boxes of 70 pounds net.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Imports from Jamaica in 1930 were about 26,000 boxes, the largest quantity on record but accounting for only 7 per cent of the imports in that year. Jamaican grapefruit are given a preference in the Canadian tariff of from roughly 35 cents to 70 cents per box. The Canadian tariff is \$1.00 per hundred pounds on foreign grapefruit and 50 cents a hundred on fruit from countries of the British Empire if transhipped, but free if sent direct by water from the place of growth to a Canadian port. Cuban grapefruit is charged a duty of 50 cents per hundred pounds if shipped direct by water to a Canadian port.

United Kingdom

Imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom have grown rapidly in the last ten years. In the period, 1921-1925, net imports averaged 108,000 boxes; in 1925-1929, they reached an average of 622,000 boxes. In 1930 the total imports were 890,700 boxes, an increase of 22,000 boxes over 1929. About 80 per cent of the British grapefruit imports come from the United States. Jamaica, British South Africa, and the Isle of Pines supply most of the remainder. South African grapefruit arrives on the British market only in volume from June to September. Consequently, it does not offer much competition to American grapefruit except that from Southern California and early Porto Rican. Small but increasing quantities of Palestine grapefruit have been sold on the British markets in recent years.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of grapefruit a/, by countries,
average 1921-1925, annual 1926-1928

Country	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930 b/
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
United States	77,496	239,947	501,627	593,236	672,432	
Other foreign	6,304	25,239	20,649	75,374	75,693	
Total foreign	83,800	265,786	522,276	668,610	748,125	
British South Africa..	12,554	20,997	27,744	30,485	42,210	
British West Indies ..	15,724	43,486	47,521	50,737	65,800	
Other British	621	2,688	8,206	7,042	12,388	
Total British	28,899	67,171	83,471	88,264	120,398	
Total imports	112,699	332,957	605,747	756,874	838,523	890,718
Reexports	4,490	9,482	13,590	22,075	26,101	
Net imports	108,209	323,475	592,157	734,799	842,422	

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. a/ Converted from cwts. to boxes of 70 pounds. b/ Not available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUITS, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: London average price of grapefruit by months, 1928-29 to 1930-31

Season and month	Porto Rico	Florida	Isle of Pines	Jamaica	South Africa
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1928-29					
October ...	8.21 - 9.12		6.08 - 7.30		
November ..		6.75 - 8.21	4.50 - 5.17	5.25 - 6.24	
December ..		3.80 - 6.32	3.72 - 4.52	3.51 - 4.48	
January ...		3.41 - 5.93	3.10 - 3.77	2.49 - 3.71	
February ..		4.75 - 6.69		3.83 - 4.38	
March		5.21 - 7.30		3.65 - 4.57	
April		5.17 - 7.30	3.41 - 4.87	3.47 - 4.87	
May		5.54 - 8.97	3.47 - 4.87	2.92 - 4.87	
June		7.11 - 10.34	3.65 - 4.87		6.08 - 7.71
July	9.73 - 14.59	9.73 - 10.95			6.69 - 7.55
August	9.88 - 10.85			8.52	6.03 - 6.89
September..			6.69 - 7.91		3.83 - 4.87
1929-30					
October ...	7.71 - 9.53		7.61 - 8.21	5.93 - 7.15	5.84 - 6.08
November ..	5.28 - 6.69	6.69 - 7.71	4.96 - 5.89	4.14 - 5.01	
December ..	5.05 - 5.75	6.08 - 8.22	4.93 - 5.54	3.65 - 4.38	
January ...	6.48 - 7.91	9.03 - 10.65	-	-	
February ..	5.79 - 7.16	8.15 - 9.59	4.87 - 6.08	4.77 - 6.17	
March	4.26 - 5.59	8.06 - 8.56	4.01 - 4.87	3.89 - 5.29	
April	5.88 - 7.91	6.72 - 7.61	4.87 - 5.78	4.87 - 6.08	
May	7.66 - 8.66	8.11 - 8.92	6.08 - 7.91a	-	7.60 - 8.52
June	8.45 - 9.43	-	6.08 - 7.91a	-	6.69 - 7.76
July	8.50 - 9.73	-	-	-	4.53 - 5.96
August	8.50 - 9.42	-	7.30 - 8.03	-	3.97 - 5.07
September..	-	-	6.51 - 7.45	-	4.17 - 5.32
1930-31					
October ...	5.23 - 6.42	4.87 - 5.77	4.84 - 5.38	3.89 - 6.69a	4.01 - 5.07
November ..	4.87 - 5.47	4.87 - 6.32	4.14 - 4.38a	3.89 - 5.93	-
December ..	4.26 - 5.44	4.62 - 6.08		3.89 - 5.20	-

Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal. Converted from Sterling at par. These prices are the monthly averages of Thursday's citrus fruit prices at Convent Garden Market, London, and represent the best grades of fruit when more than one grade quoted. See "Foreign Crops and Markets" of February 21, 1927 for prices during 1925 and 1926. a/ One week.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

American and Porto Rican grapefruit sell at about the same levels on the British market with the premium on the best American packs. Jamaican, Isle of Pines, and South African fruit sell at lower prices. South African fruit often makes rather high prices during the summer months, but Porto Rican or American fruit sold at the same time make higher prices. The price paid is mainly dependent on the supply with the result that during the summer months, when supplies are lightest, prices are highest and conversely in the winter months, when supplies are heaviest, prices are lowest. The British demand runs to small sized grapefruit, sizes 112 to 150 bringing the best prices.

Continental Europe

Continental European countries are steadily increasing their imports of grapefruit, but these are small compared with the United Kingdom. Germany is the most important continental market followed by France, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries. A general lack of knowledge of the fruit and its preparation, coupled with its relatively high price when compared with Spanish oranges and other fresh fruit, account mainly for the small imports in these countries. Most of the grapefruit brought into these countries is consumed in hotels and restaurants.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE: Receipts of grapefruit from the United States direct and through the United Kingdom, calendar years 1925 to 1929

Receipts in	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
<u>Germany</u>					
From United States....	4,023	3,268	8,526	6,233	10,557
Through United Kingdom....	2,838	2,160	2,430	5,592	2,180
Total....	6,865	5,428	10,956	11,825	12,737
<u>France</u>					
From United States.....	2,947	3,445	4,294	3,394	4,785
Through United Kingdom....	1,733	1,749	2,234	3,717	3,376
Total.....	4,680	5,194	6,523	7,111	8,161
<u>Other Continental Europe</u>					
From United States....	1,091	2,575	7,333	2,912	7,326
Through United Kingdom....	3,453	2,587	4,447	5,782	6,464
Total.....	4,544	5,162	11,380	8,694	13,790
<u>Total Continental Europe</u>					
From United States....	8,066	9,283	20,253	12,539	22,668
Through United Kingdom....	7,914	6,496	9,041	15,091	15,354
Total.....	15,980	15,784	29,294	27,630	38,022

Compiled from "Commerce and Navigation of the United States" for United States exports, and "Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" for British re-exports.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Lemons

A stationary condition characterizes the world lemon situation. The lemon groves of Italy, the United States and Spain, the leading producers, are practically all in bearing, and there are no present indications that new plantings are contemplated in the future. Since the United States production of lemons is sufficient to take care of most of the lemon requirements of the United States and Canada, the chief foreign interest of the United States in lemons is centered in the competition from Italian lemons in the markets of the United States and Canada. Italy is the source of supply for foreign lemons in this country and Canada. The volume of the lemon imports into the United States is largely dependent on the size of the lemon crop in the United States in any one year. The American import duty on lemons is now $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

The production of lemons in Italy averaged 11,600,000 boxes a year during the period, 1925-26 to 1928-29, but in 1929-30 they reached 14,800,000 boxes. Italy is the largest producer of lemons in the world. During this same period the United States produced 7,200,000 boxes, but in 1929-30 it dropped to 5,900,000 boxes. However, the 1930-31 crop promises to be about average. The Spanish production averages about 1,500,000 boxes a year. Small amounts of lemons are produced in Syria, Algeria, Australia, France, the Union of South Africa, and New Zealand. With the exception of Syria, none of these countries exports lemons. Production is increasing already in most of these minor areas, but not enough to appreciably affect total world production. The Algerian lemon industry is reported as declining.

LEMONS: Production in principal countries,
crop years, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Country	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: boxes	: boxes				
United States <u>a/</u>	7,136	7,712	6,000	7,900	<u>b/</u> 5,900	7,020
Italy.....	9,951	14,203	10,443	12,182	14,807	
Spain.....	1,414	1,403	1,630	1,565	-	
Australia.....	366	347	369	375	-	
Algeria <u>c/</u>	166	121	114	114	-	
	:	:	:	:	:	

Production in Southern Hemisphere for calendar years included with preceding crop year for Northern Hemisphere; i.e., Australian production in 1928 is included with the United States production for 1927-28. The marketing season for most Northern Hemisphere citrus products starts between September and December, while in the Southern Hemisphere the season usually starts between May and July.

a/ California only. b/ Preliminary. c/ Lemons, limes, etc.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

United States

The bearing acreage of lemons of the United States, which is located almost entirely in California, has not materially changed since 1921. In 1929 the California lemon acreage was estimated at 46,300 acres, of which 43,300 was in bearing. The non-bearing acreage of about 3,000 acres constituted only around 5 per cent of the total. The United States lemon crop is harvested during the winter and spring months and stored to meet the heavy summer demand. In the six-year period, 1924-1929, imports of lemons from Italy averaged about 925,000 boxes a year, but in 1930, owing to the small United States crop, they reached 1,056,000 boxes. Imports from Italy are heaviest during the spring and summer. The United States exports about 250,000 boxes of lemons a year, practically all of which go to Canada.

UNITED STATES: Imports of lemons and limes a/, by months, 1925 to 1930

Commodity and month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
<u>LEMONS</u>						
January....	54,429	27,374	36,570	78,954	33,471	144,622
February...	73,626	36,878	17,554	121,497	60,790	112,393
March.....	83,294	55,126	17,303	99,791	15,670	104,236
April.....	125,626	105,287	23,411	113,683	17,930	111,649
May.....	232,257	142,914	75,633	169,740	45,505	159,680
June.....	438,601	315,733	172,936	218,457	77,495	213,187
July.....	243,942	166,631	180,946	91,255	79,057	80,642
August....	82,836	83,701	102,367	1,793	27,504	64,693
September..	46,460	46,825	65,027	732	63,607	50,898
October....	90,635	12,349	45,144	2,370	50,382	4,574
November...	49,858	2,366	51,579	13,660	80,158	301
December...	50,436	3,794	60,373	30,619	82,608	9,149
Total...	1,572,000	998,973	842,493	942,551	634,177	1,056,024
<u>LIMES</u>						
January....	1,124	3,491	2,391	1,874	1,735	3,421
February...	2,223	1,915	2,661	2,555	3,566	2,227
March.....	1,918	2,943	2,158	4,476	2,426	2,537
April.....	2,871	5,616	5,303	6,010	3,834	4,521
May.....	9,456	8,857	7,795	6,900	5,982	11,312
June.....	9,734	11,874	12,617	8,139	10,220	8,272
July.....	12,025	8,129	7,510	13,320	10,873	14,462
August....	3,457	8,756	10,486	12,219	9,649	14,517
September..	8,646	4,654	6,738	6,348	5,717	4,867
October....	2,903	2,136	4,153	4,178	2,407	2,480
November...	984	3,491	2,418	2,614	2,848	2,832
December..	2,024	1,914	2,036	1,287	2,658	3,016
Total....	57,365	63,858	66,266	69,920	61,915	74,464

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

a/ Entries in pounds converted to boxes of 74 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of lemons and limes a/
by countries, 1925 to 1930

Commodity and country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
<u>LEMONS</u>						
Italy	1,559,478	996,911	836,717	939,237	620,522	1,045,216
Others	12,522	2,067	12,776	3,314	13,655	10,808
Total	1,572,000	998,978	849,493	942,551	634,177	1,056,024
<u>LIMES</u>						
Mexico	12,609	9,787	16,141	11,595	15,580	<u>b/</u>
Dominican Republic ..	7,678	8,782	10,318	6,322	8	<u>b/</u>
Other British West Indies	34,179	41,395	35,062	47,037	38,345	<u>b/</u>
Jamaica	1,124	3,496	3,859	2,686	6,399	<u>b/</u>
Others	1,775	398	886	2,280	1,583	<u>b/</u>
Total	57,365	63,858	66,266	69,920	61,915	74,464

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1925-1929; official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.

a/ Boxes of 74 pounds. b/ Not available by countries.

Italy

Italy is the chief source of supply of the world commerce in lemons. Sicily produces 90 per cent of the Italian lemons. The remainder is divided principally between Calabria and Campania. Production in 1929 is the largest in the last seven years, but production on the whole is not as high as in the period, 1914-1917. Exports in 1930 were higher than usual due to the larger crop and favorable weather for lemon consumption. Exports in the period, 1927-1930, have averaged over 7,000,000 boxes yearly against 5,500,000 boxes in the period, 1922-1926, and 7,900,000 boxes in 1909-1913. The decline in exports during the post-war period is mainly due to the decreased takings by the United States and Russia. The chief markets for Italian lemons are Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, but considerable quantities are exported to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

The Italian lemon crop consists of winter and summer (Verdelli) lemons which makes it possible to maintain exports the year around. The months of smallest exports are September, the close of the summer crop, and October, the start of the winter crop. The bulk of the winter crop is usually marketed from November to June or July, and most of the

(Continued on page 601)

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Production of lemons a/ in important provinces,
1923 to 1929

Province	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 b/	1928	1929
	1,000 boxes						
Sicily	8,496	8,839	8,696	12,980	-	11,374	13,421
Calabria	489	644	638	589	-	334	328
Campania	307	501	408	521	-	223	899
Apulia	191	185	188	15	-	78	90
Sardinia	42	27	21	24	-	48	43
Liguria	42	24	-	7	-	c/	6
Other Provinces	-	-	-	67	-	12	21
Total reported	9,567	10,220	9,951	14,203	10,443	12,074	14,803

Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria, 1923-1925; Consular and Trade Commissioner reports quoting official figures, 1926-1929. a/ Original statistics converted to boxes of 74 pounds net. b/ Not reported by provinces. c/ Less than 500 boxes.

ITALY: Exports of lemons by countries, averages, 1909-13, 1922-26;
annual 1927 to 1929 and January-November 1929 and 1930

Country	Average		1927	1928	1929 a/	January		November 1930 a/
	1909-13	1922-26				1929 a/	1929 a/	
	1,000 boxes							
Germany	1,010	1,210	1,907	1,627	1,859	1,672	2,116	
United Kingdom	1,444	1,077	1,544	1,309	1,523	1,367	1,390	
United States ..	2,481	1,094	903	986	723	632	1,068	
Austria	b/ 1,401	263	367	342	327	306	346	
Czechoslovakia..	-	228	381	355	369	329	352	
Hungary	-	93	256	198	183	160	171	
France	91	332	295	269	255	229	265	
Switzerland	88	172	169	161	182	165	224	
Yugoslavia.....	-	102	204	128	127	114	128	
Turkey in Europe	185	168	164	162	92	85	85	
Russia	623	29	155	126	95	74	38	
Others	614	738	999	926	1,087	931	1,136	
Total.....	7,937	5,506	7,345	6,609	6,822	6,064	7,319	

1909-1913 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale de Regno d'Italia";
1922-1930 from "Statistica del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Exportazione." a/ Preliminary. b/ Austria-Hungary.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Exports of Lemons, by months and countries, seasons 1928-29 to 1930-31

Season and month	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	Total
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
<u>1928-29</u>				
October....	2,175	63,100	100,173	314,526
November ...	40,952	87,520	146,246	508,100
December ...	34,395	114,544	130,397	561,347
January	96,440	187,630	111,523	618,574
February ...	46,782	171,745	117,249	535,380
March	4,022	185,318	233,370	789,545
April	30,406	190,130	174,096	602,031
May	53,578	151,772	210,722	636,569
June	68,834	125,216	247,965	786,571
July	85,619	104,901	163,239	501,137
August	35,750	57,624	99,103	315,759
September ...	62,277	50,971	66,085	300,044
Total....	561,230	1,496,471	1,800,168	6,469,583
<u>1929-30</u>				
October	38,548	38,366	59,304	270,884
November ...	109,751	103,393	189,191	707,411
December ...	91,146	155,607	186,760	757,825
January	181,597	159,724	147,035	752,591
February ...	90,788	121,119	125,374	561,940
March	97,354	182,804	230,724	814,624
April	118,173	219,836	190,174	789,878
May	155,467	131,618	295,197	924,163
June	249,270	177,039	496,439	1,313,839
July	38,110	121,179	207,674	597,470
August	98,859	53,149	62,092	323,330
September ...	28,568	32,429	36,340	343,630
Total....	1,297,631	1,546,313	2,276,304	8,157,585
<u>1930-31 a/</u>				
October	2,354	33,883	75,439	274,679
November ...	7,472	106,837	199,478	622,653

"Statistica del Commercio Speciale di Importazione e di Exportazione", Converted from quintals to boxes of 74 pounds. a/ Preliminary.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Monthly average prices of Verdelli (summer) and winter lemons at Palermo, 1928-29 to 1930-31

Season and month	Basis of 220.46 pounds		Basis of 74 pound boxes	
	Verdelli (summer lemons)	Winter lemons	Verdelli (summer lemons)	Winter Lemons
<u>1928-29</u>				
November . . .		4.45-5.13		1.49-1.72
December . . .		3.97-4.39		1.33-1.47
January . . .		3.85-4.25		1.29-1.43
February . . .		4.05-4.45		1.36-1.49
March		4.39-5.24		1.47-1.76
April		3.60-4.32		1.21-1.45
May		3.28-4.39		1.10-1.47
June	7.47-8.78	3.93-4.19	2.51-2.95	1.32-1.41
July	7.51-8.63		2.52-2.90	
August	b/		b/	
September	4.70-6.01		1.58-2.02	
October	3.49-4.51		1.17-1.52	
<u>1929-30</u>				
November		4.46-5.24		1.50-1.75
December		3.14-3.72		1.05-1.25
January		2.48-2.83		.83- .97
February		2.02-2.31		.63- .76
March		1.57-1.90		.53- .64
April		1.05-1.81		.35- .61
May	6.20-7.42	1.64-2.10	2.08-2.49	.55- .70
June	7.53-8.32	1.57-2.03	2.53-2.79	.53- .68
July	6.94-8.25	1.05-1.57	2.33-2.77	.35- .53
August	5.50-7.00		1.85-2.35	
September	3.93-4.58		1.32-1.54	
October	1.83-2.36	3.15-3.41 <i>a/</i>	.61- .79	1.06-1.14 <i>a/</i>
<u>1930-31</u>				
November		2.79-4.13		.94-1.40
December				
January				

Citrus Revista Della Camera Agrumaria Messina. Converted from Lire at the prevailing monthly rates of exchange during the period four price quotations were given for each month. *a/* One price quoted during month. *b/* None reported. *c/* Two prices quoted during month.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Exports of citrus oils, acid, and citrate of lime, by countries, averages 1909-1913, 1922-1926, annual 1927 to 1929

Product and country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1922-1926	1927	1928	1929
Citrus, essential oils and essences	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
France	194,076	376,975	280,659	339,015	390,098
Germany	87,816	190,778	239,367	256,236	220,533
United Kingdom ..	293,831	a/ 583,360	504,049	516,315	533,227
United States ..	550,372	700,643	550,484	659,519	538,061
Others	279,979	327,090	398,567	342,533	290,484
Total	1,406,076	2,178,846	1,973,126	2,113,618	1,977,398
Citric acid					
France	5,952	486,335	562,173	1,147,274	985,987
Germany	16,975	428,398	688,276	1,330,697	886,911
United Kingdom ..	10,803	a/ 526,282	578,267	1,209,664	1,310,414
Netherlands	32,628	b/ 318,785	444,006	438,715	429,456
Argentina	4,630	467,596	491,846	759,485	499,542
United States ..	1,764	731,266	103,396	63,272	23,148
Others	30,864	1,307,944	1,500,451	2,403,966	2,060,193
Total	103,616	4,266,606	4,368,415	7,358,073	6,195,367
Citrate of lime					
France	2,758,616	b/ 1,712,401	2,208,788	1,254,417	2,029,114
Germany	478,839	c/ 404,568	-	-	-
United Kingdom ..	2,786,394	a/ 3,583,489	4,638,597	2,308,878	2,530,043
United States ..	4,530,091	5,091,127	-	-	-
Others	1,933,434	300,310	-	23,810	437,031
Total	12,477,375	11,091,695	6,846,385	3,587,105	5,036,188
Raw lemon and lime juice					
United Kingdom ..	586,865	a/ 1,208,562	2,648,386	d/	d/
Germany	365,082	477,075	2,323,428	d/	d/
United States ..	458,557	53,572	9,480	d/	d/
Others	637,569	94,004	485,232	d/	d/
Total	2,048,073	1,833,213	5,466,526	5,983,284	10,139,837
Concentrated lemon and lime juice					
United Kingdom ..	535,056	a/ 60,627	12,125	d/	d/
Germany	4,480	-	-	d/	d/
United States ..	54,454	1,142,193	1,239,206	d/	d/
Others	198,855	16,236	35,714	d/	d/
Total	797,845	1,219,058	1,287,045	841,937	95,018

1909-1913 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale del Rengo d'Italia".

1923-1925 from "Statistiche del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Exportazione". a/ Includes some exports in Ireland. b/ Not reported separately in 1922. c/ Not reported separately in 1925 and 1926. d/ Not available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

summer crop from May to October. The size of the California lemon crop determines the amount of lemons exported to the United States and to a lesser degree Canada. The Verdelli lemons or summer lemons usually sell at higher levels than the winter lemons, since they are harvested when demand is the strongest and competition from other countries is unimportant. The winter lemon crop is the larger of the two and supplies most of the lemons for use in the by-products industries.

Large quantities of citrus by-products are exported from Italy. Exports have been increasing with the exception of citrate of lime and are heavier in recent years than before the war. Exports to the United States of most of these products has fallen off in recent years. No citrate of lime has been exported to the United States for several years. These declines are partly accounted for by the upward revision of the United States tariff. Italian exports of raw lemon and lime juice in 1929 were much heavier than in preceding years.

Spain

Spain is the second largest exporter of lemons averaging about 1,000,000 boxes a year, most of which goes to France, United Kingdom, and Germany. The total production averages about 1,500,000 boxes a year and is centered in Malaga, Murcia, and Valencia. There are no indications that Spanish lemon production is likely to expand in the next few years.

United Kingdom

The total imports of lemons into the United Kingdom in 1930 amounted to about 2,200,000 boxes, the largest amount in the last five years. The average imports are about 1,980,000 boxes. During the years 1926 to 1929, Italy supplied on an average about 79 per cent of the British lemon imports, Spain 17 per cent, Syria 2 per cent, and others 2 per cent. Imports have been increasing in recent years.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of lemons by countries, 1926 to 1930					
Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: boxes				
Italy.....	1,511.2	1,534.7	1,314.9	1,513.2	
Spain.....	381.6	251.1	250.3	454.2	
Syria.....	43.6	33.6	66.9	23.3	
Egypt.....	6.7	15.3	16.8	5.4	
United States....	.9	.6	8.2	2.1	
Other foreign....	38.8	39.0	45.3	35.5	
Total foreign...	1,982.8	1,874.3	1,702.4	2,033.7	
Palestine.....	3.9	7.3	2.7	20.9	
Other British....	5.2		1.4	6.3	
Total British...	9.1	7.3	4.1	27.2	
Total.....	1,991.9	1,881.6	1,706.5	2,060.9	2,237.9 a/

Fruit Notes, Empire Marketing Board. a/ Trade and Navigation of United Kingdom, lemons, limes and other citrus except oranges and grapefruit. Converted from hundredweights to boxes of 74 pounds.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 11, 1929-30 and 1930-31

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-April 11, 1930 & 1931

Commodity	July 1 - Apr. 11			Week ending			
	1929-30	1930-31	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Wheat a/	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
Wheat flour b/	76,797	58,049	197	470	193	136	
Rye	48,568	43,823	456	672	385	484	
Corn	2,528	161	---	---	---	---	
Oats	7,242	1,988	34	40	14	22	
Barley a/	4,407	815	3	8	---	2	
	19,574	8,409	83	51	50	313	
	Jan. 1-Apr. 11						
	1930	1931					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Hams & shoulders, incl.	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Wiltshire sides	33,679	15,516	540	362	686	308	
Bacon, incl. Cumberland	sides	45,600	17,086	786	1,701	780	742
Lard	226,330	198,394	8,383	13,143	7,313	7,191	
Pickled pork	8,678	4,786	95	284	210	669	

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 20,000 bushels, flour 18,900 barrels, from San Francisco barley 313,000 bushels, rice 60,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total		Shipments, weeks			Total shipments	
	shipments		ending	1928-29	1929-30	July 1 to and incl.	Apr. 11
	1928-29	1929-30	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	1929-30	1930-31
North America a/	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/	499,942	501,342	4,916	3,584	3,884	231,542	271,619
Canada, 4 markets b/	458,649	193,380	1,514	785	1,346	141,105	202,780
United States	162,448	149,819	1,142	578	620	125,465	101,872
Argentina	215,292	165,048	3,804	3,104	3,454	142,279	71,338
Australia	110,868	64,066	5,096	5,008	3,840	51,352	102,028
Russia	8	5,672	752	904	.80	4,100	86,460
Danube and Bulgaria c/	2,712	18,384	352	200	256	17,088	12,416
British India	d/1,064	1,832	0	0	0	193	5,728
Total e/	829,886	556,344	14,920	12,800	11,514	446,553	549,589
Total European ship f/	693,829	479,608	10,040	--	--	358,840	450,752
Total ex-European							
shipments f/	217,644	138,960	4,864	--	--	111,508	132,112

Compiled from trade sources. a/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels; for 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. f/ Total as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, to cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Apr. 17, 1930	Apr. 9, 1931	Apr. 16, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92-score	39.00	28.00	25.88
Copenhagen, official quotation.	27.11	24.31	24.31
Berlin, 1a quality	28.31	27.66	27.01
London: a/			
Danish	30.20	27.16	26.72
Dutch, unsalted	29.76	27.16	26.28
New Zealand	27.05	24.00	23.25
New Zealand, unsalted	29.55	25.20	24.55
Australian	26.40	23.68	22.81
Australian, unsalted	26.50	24.34	23.90
Argentine, unsalted	25.85	25.25	23.02

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Apr. 16, 1930	Apr. 8, 1931	Apr. 15, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	84,827	65,693	72,659
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.64	9.29	9.35
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	11.94	11.16	11.16
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	10,201	7,458	13,674
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.84	10.32	10.32
American short cut green hams ..	"	22.38	16.73	16.84
American green bellies	"	17.81	13.69	14.01
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	24.12	15.43	16.51
Canadian green sides	"	23.59	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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